

On a non approximated approach to Extended Thermodynamics for dense gases and macromolecular fluids.

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Abstract

Recently the 14 moments model of Extended Thermodynamics for dense gases and macromolecular fluids has been considered and an exact solution, of the restrictions imposed by the entropy principle and that of Galilean relativity, has been obtained through a non relativistic limit. Here we prove uniqueness of the above solution and exploit other pertinent conditions such as the convexity of the function h' related to the entropy density, the problem of subsystems and the fact that the flux in the conservation law of mass must be the moment of order 1 in the conservation law of momentum. Also the solution of this last condition is here obtained without using expansions around equilibrium. The results present interesting aspects which were not suspected when only approximated solutions of this problem were known.

1 Introduction

The balance equations to describe the 14 moments model of Extended Thermodynamics for dense gases and macromolecular fluids are

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t F + \partial_k F_k &= 0, & \partial_t F_i + \partial_k G_{ki} &= 0, & \partial_t F_{ij} + \partial_k G_{kij} &= P_{<ij>,} \\ \partial_t F_{ill} + \partial_k G_{k ill} &= P_{ill}, & \partial_t F_{i ill} + \partial_k G_{ki ill} &= P_{i ill}, \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where the independent variables are $F, F_i, F_{ij}, F_{ill}, F_{i ill}$ and are symmetric tensors. $P_{<ij>}, P_{ill}, P_{i ill}$ are productions and they too are symmetric tensors. The fluxes $G_{ki}, G_{kij}, G_{k ill}, G_{ki ill}$ are constitutive functions and are symmetric over all indexes, except for k . The restrictions imposed by the entropy principle and that of Galilean relativity were firstly studied by Kremer in [1], [2], up to second order with respect to equilibrium. In [3] we have obtained a non approximated solution through a non relativistic limit. To this regard let us remember that the entropy principle for our system (1) is

equivalent to assuming the existence of potentials h' , ϕ'_k and of the Lagrange multipliers λ , λ_i , λ_{ij} , λ_{ill} , λ_{ppl} such that

$$\begin{aligned}
F &= \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda}, & F_i &= \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_i}, & F_{il} &= \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_{il}}, \\
F_{ill} &= \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_{ill}}, & F_{iill} &= \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_{iill}}, \\
F_k &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda}, & G_{ki} &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_i}, & G_{kil} &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_{il}}, \\
G_{kill} &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_{ill}}, & G_{kiill} &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_{iill}}.
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

By comparing (2)₂ with (2)₆ we obtain the following compatibility condition

$$\frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_k}. \tag{3}$$

Moreover, by applying the new methodology [4], adapted for the present case in [5] and [6], we have that the Galilean relativity principle is equivalent to the following two other conditions

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda} \lambda_i + 2\lambda_{ij} \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_j} + \lambda_{jpp} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_{rs}} \delta_{rs} \delta_{ij} + 2 \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_{ij}} \right) + 4\lambda_{ppqq} \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_{ill}} \\
0 &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda} \lambda_i + 2\lambda_{ij} \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_j} + \lambda_{jpp} \left(\frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_{rs}} \delta_{rs} \delta_{ij} + 2 \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_{ij}} \right) + 4\lambda_{ppqq} \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda_{ill}} + h' \delta_{ik}.
\end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

In [3] we have obtained the following solution of eqs. (4):

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi'^k &= H_0 V_0^k + H_1 V_1^k + H_2 V_2^k + H_3 V_3^k, \\
h' &= 8H_0 X_1 - H_1 X_2 - \frac{2}{3} H_2 X_3 - \frac{1}{2} H_3 X_4,
\end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
V_0^k &= -2\lambda_{kll} \\
V_1^k &= -2\lambda_{kh} \lambda_{hll} + 4\lambda_{ppl} \lambda_k + \frac{4}{5} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_{kll} \\
V_2^k &= -2\lambda_{kh}^2 \lambda_{hll} + \frac{6}{5} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_{ka} \lambda_{all} + 4\lambda_{ka} \lambda_a \lambda_{ppl} + \\
&\quad - \frac{11}{25} \lambda_{ll}^2 \lambda_{kll} - \lambda_{kll} \lambda_a \lambda_{all} + \lambda_k \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} + \\
&\quad + (tr \lambda_{ab}^2) \lambda_{kll} - \frac{12}{5} \lambda_{ppl} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_k \\
V_3^k &= 2\lambda_{ppl} \left(2\lambda_{kh}^2 \lambda_h - tr \lambda_{ab}^2 \lambda_k - \frac{8}{5} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_{ka} \lambda_a + \frac{17}{25} \lambda_{ll}^2 \lambda_k \right) + \\
&\quad + (\lambda_{kh} \lambda_h) (\lambda_{all} \lambda_{all}) - \frac{4}{5} \lambda_{ll} (\lambda_{all} \lambda_{all}) \lambda_k - \frac{17}{25} \lambda_{ll}^2 \lambda_{ka} \lambda_{all} + \\
&\quad - (\lambda_a \lambda_{all}) \lambda_{kb} \lambda_{bll} + (tr \lambda_{ab}^2) \lambda_{kc} \lambda_{c ll} + \frac{4}{5} \lambda_{ll} (\lambda_a \lambda_{all}) \lambda_{kll} + \\
&\quad + \frac{8}{5} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_{kh}^2 \lambda_{hll} + \frac{74}{375} \lambda_{ll}^3 \lambda_{kll} - \frac{4}{5} \lambda_{ll} (tr \lambda_{ab}^2) \lambda_{kll} + (\lambda_{ab} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{bll}) \lambda_k + \\
&\quad - (\lambda_{ab} \lambda_a \lambda_{bll}) \lambda_{kll} + \frac{2}{3} (tr \lambda_{ab}^3) \lambda_{kll} - 2\lambda_{kh}^3 \lambda_{hll},
\end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X_1 &= \lambda_{ppll}, \\
X_2 &= 2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} - \frac{16}{5}\lambda_{ppll}\lambda_{ll}, \\
X_3 &= 8\lambda_{ppll}\left(\frac{11}{50}\lambda_{ll}^2 - \frac{1}{2}tr\lambda_{ab}^2\right) + 2\lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll} - \frac{6}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}, \\
X_4 &= 2\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll} - tr\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{ccl}\lambda_{ccl} - \frac{8}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll} + \\
&\quad + \frac{17}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} + 8\lambda_{ppll}\left(-\frac{37}{375}\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{2}{5}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{ab}^2) - \frac{1}{3}tr\lambda_{ab}^3\right), \\
X_5 &= -\frac{2}{5}\lambda_{ll}^2 + 16\lambda_{ppll}\Lambda - 4\lambda_a\lambda_{all} + 2tr\lambda_{ab}^2, \\
X_6 &= 4\Lambda\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} + 8\lambda_{ppll}\left(-\frac{4}{5}\Lambda\lambda_{ll} + \frac{1}{2}\lambda_a\lambda_a\right) + \\
&\quad + \frac{8}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{all}\lambda_a - \frac{4}{5}\lambda_{ll}tr\lambda_{ab}^2 + \frac{8}{75}\lambda_{ll}^3 - 4\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_{bll} + \frac{4}{3}tr\lambda_{ab}^3, \\
X_7 &= \frac{8}{15}(tr\lambda_{ab}^3)\lambda_{ll} - \frac{14}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2tr\lambda_{ab}^2 + \frac{46}{375}\lambda_{ll}^4 + 4\Lambda\lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll} + \\
&\quad + 2(tr\lambda_{ab}^2)\lambda_c\lambda_{ccl} - (\lambda_a\lambda_{all})^2 - \frac{12}{5}\Lambda\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} + \\
&\quad + (\lambda_a\lambda_a)(\lambda_{bll}\lambda_{bll}) - 4\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_b + \\
&\quad - 8\lambda_{ppll}\left(\Lambda tr\lambda_{ab}^2 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_b - \frac{11}{25}\Lambda\lambda_{ll}^2 + \frac{3}{10}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_a\lambda_a\right) + \\
&\quad + \frac{12}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_{bll} - \frac{22}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_a\lambda_{all}, \\
X_8 &= -\frac{34}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_{bll} + 2(tr\lambda_{ab}^2)\lambda_{cd}\lambda_c\lambda_{dll} + \frac{16}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_a\lambda_{bll} + \\
&\quad + \frac{148}{375}\lambda_{ll}^3\lambda_a\lambda_{all} - \frac{8}{5}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{ab}^2)\lambda_c\lambda_{ccl} + \frac{4}{3}(tr\lambda_{ab}^3)\lambda_c\lambda_{ccl} - 4\lambda_{ab}^3\lambda_a\lambda_{bll} + \\
&\quad + 2\lambda_{ppll}\left(2\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_a\lambda_b - (tr\lambda_{cd}^2)\lambda_a\lambda_a - \frac{8}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_b + \frac{17}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_a\lambda_a\right) + \\
&\quad + (\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_b)(\lambda_{ccl}\lambda_{ccl}) - \frac{4}{5}\lambda_{ll}(\lambda_a\lambda_a)(\lambda_{bll}\lambda_{bll}) - 2(\lambda_a\lambda_{all})(\lambda_{bc}\lambda_b\lambda_{ccl}) + \\
&\quad + \frac{4}{5}\lambda_{ll}(\lambda_a\lambda_{all})^2 + (\lambda_a\lambda_a)(\lambda_{bc}\lambda_{bll}\lambda_{ccl}) + \\
&\quad + 4\Lambda\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll} - 2\Lambda tr\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{ccl}\lambda_{ccl} - \frac{16}{5}\Lambda\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll} + \\
&\quad + \frac{34}{25}\Lambda\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} + 16\Lambda\lambda_{ppll}\left(-\frac{37}{375}\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{2}{5}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{ab}^2) - \frac{1}{3}tr\lambda_{ab}^3\right) + \\
&\quad + \frac{4}{75}\lambda_{ll}^2(tr\lambda_{ab}^3) - \frac{8}{125}\lambda_{ll}^3(tr\lambda_{ab}^2) + \frac{4}{15} \cdot \frac{37}{625}\lambda_{ll}^5.
\end{aligned}
\tag{7}$$

More precisely, our unknown potentials h' , ϕ'_k are determined in terms of 4 arbitrary functions H_0 , H_1 , H_2 , H_3 depending on the scalars (7). You can verify that these are solutions of eqs. (4), by simple substitution and long calculations. In the next section we will prove uniqueness of this solution. In sect. 3 we will impose the further condition (3) and, also for this problem, we will find an exact solution without using expansions. In sect. 4 we will impose the convexity of the function

h' which is important in order that our symmetric system is also hyperbolic. We will find interesting results such as the following: Although λ_{jpp} and λ_{ppll} are both zero at equilibrium and the first of these has an index less than the other, it tends faster to zero when the system tends to equilibrium. This fact shows that it is not correct to consider all higher order moments negligible with respect to the previous ones. This result confirms the starting point of the new theory called Consistent Ordered Extended Thermodynamics (COET) of which we limit ourselves to cite the first paper [7]. More precisely, sect. 4 will show that eqs. (5) have to be substituted by

$$\begin{aligned}\phi'^k &= K_0 \frac{V_0^k}{\lambda_{ppll}} + K_1 \frac{V_1^k}{\lambda_{ppll}} + K_2 \frac{V_2^k}{\lambda_{ppll}} + K_3 \frac{V_3^k}{\lambda_{ppll}}, \\ h' &= 8K_0 \frac{X_1}{\lambda_{ppll}} - K_1 \frac{X_2}{\lambda_{ppll}} - \frac{2}{3} K_2 \frac{X_3}{\lambda_{ppll}} - \frac{1}{2} K_3 \frac{X_4}{\lambda_{ppll}},\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

with K_i arbitrary functions of $\eta_1 = X_1$, $\eta_i = \frac{X_i}{\lambda_{ppll}}$ for $i = 2, \dots, 4$ and, moreover, of

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_5 &= \frac{1}{X_1} \left[X_5 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_3}{X_1} - \frac{3}{64} \left(\frac{X_2}{X_1} \right)^2 \right], \\ \eta_6 &= \frac{1}{X_1} \left[X_6 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_4}{X_1} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{X_2}{X_1} \frac{X_3}{X_1} + \frac{1}{8^3} \left(\frac{X_2}{X_1} \right)^3 \right], \\ \eta_7 &= \frac{1}{X_1} \left[X_7 - \frac{1}{16} \frac{X_2}{X_1} \frac{X_4}{X_1} + \frac{1}{2^9} \frac{X_3}{X_1} \left(\frac{X_2}{X_1} \right)^2 \right], \\ \eta_8 &= \frac{1}{X_1} \left[X_8 + \frac{1}{2^9} \frac{X_4}{X_1} \left(\frac{X_2}{X_1} \right)^2 \right].\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, these are compatible with (5). Obviously, the form (8) can be used only if $X_1 \neq 0$ on the initial manifold and until that it remains $X_1 \neq 0$.

It is interesting to note that the solution (8), calculated in $\lambda_{ill} = 0$, becomes

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\phi}'^k &= K_1 4\lambda_k + K_2 (4\lambda_{ka}\lambda_a - \frac{12}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_k) + 2K_3 \left(2\lambda_{kh}^2\lambda_h - tr\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_k - \frac{8}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ka}\lambda_a + \frac{17}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_k \right), \\ \tilde{h}' &= 8K_0 + \frac{16}{5}K_1\lambda_{ll}X_2 - \frac{8}{3}K_2 \left(\frac{11}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2 - tr\lambda_{ab}^2 \right) - 4K_3 \left(-\frac{37}{375}\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{2}{5}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{ab}^2) - \frac{1}{3}tr\lambda_{ab}^3 \right),\end{aligned}$$

with K_i functions of

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_1 &= \lambda_{ppll}, \eta_2 = -\frac{16}{5}\lambda_{ll}, \eta_3 = 8 \left(\frac{11}{50}\lambda_{ll}^2 - \frac{1}{2}tr\lambda_{ab}^2 \right), \\ \eta_4 &= 8 \left(-\frac{37}{375}\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{2}{5}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{ab}^2) - \frac{1}{3}tr\lambda_{ab}^3 \right), \\ \eta_5 &= 16\lambda, \eta_6 = -\frac{32}{5}\lambda\lambda_{ll} + 4\lambda_a\lambda_a, \\ \eta_7 &= -8\lambda tr\lambda_{ab}^2 + 4\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_b + \frac{88}{25}\lambda\lambda_{ll}^2 - \frac{12}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_a\lambda_a, \\ \eta_8 &= 4\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_a\lambda_b - 2(tr\lambda_{cd}^2)\lambda_a\lambda_a - \frac{16}{5}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{ab}\lambda_a\lambda_b + \frac{34}{25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_a\lambda_a + \\ &+ 16\lambda \left(-\frac{37}{375}\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{2}{5}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{ab}^2) - \frac{1}{3}tr\lambda_{ab}^3 \right).\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, if we know $\tilde{\phi}'^k$ and \tilde{h}' , from the above expression of $\tilde{\phi}'^k$ we obtain K_1, K_2, K_3 because they are coefficients of linearly independent vectors. After that, from the above expression of \tilde{h}' we obtain K_0 ; also their functional dependence is arbitrary because the above expressions of $\eta_1 - \eta_8$ are the most general possible. In other words, if we know the expressions of ϕ'^k and h' calculated in $\lambda_{ill} = 0$, we will know them also for $\lambda_{ill} \neq 0$!

At last, in sect.5, the problem of subsystems will be considered and, also in this case, we will find unexpected results.

2 Uniqueness of the solution (5)-(7).

In order to prove uniqueness of the solution (5)-(7), let us begin with the case in which the following two conditions are satisfied:

- 1) The vectors λ_{ill} , $\lambda_{ia}\lambda_{all}$, $\lambda_{ia}^2\lambda_{all}$ are linearly independent.
- 2) The 4-vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 8X_1 \\ V_0^k \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -X_2 \\ V_1^k \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}X_3 \\ V_2^k \end{pmatrix}$, $\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}X_4 \\ V_3^k \end{pmatrix}$ are linearly independent.

But, before proving uniqueness of our solution, we need to consider the following representation theorem: Every scalar function of our Lagrange multipliers can be expressed as a function of the scalars of the set

$$S_1 = \{ \lambda_{ll}, tr\lambda_{rs}^2, tr\lambda_{rs}^3, \lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}, \lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll}, \lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll}, X_5 - X_8, \lambda_{ppl} \}.$$

This theorem can be proved in a way similar to those used for other representation theorems [8], [9], [10], [11], as follows:

It suffices to prove our statement in a particular reference frame and see that in this reference we can obtain the Lagrange multipliers from the knowledge of the scalars in S_1 ; so let us use the frame defined by $\lambda_{ill} \equiv (\lambda_{1ll}, 0, 0)$, $\lambda_{13} = 0$, $\lambda_{1l} \geq 0$, $\lambda_{12} \geq 0$.

- If $\lambda_{1ll} > 0$, $\lambda_{12} > 0$, we obtain $\lambda_{1ll}, \lambda_{11}, \lambda_{12}, \lambda_{22}, \lambda_{33}, \lambda_{23}$ respectively from $\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}$, $\lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll}$, $\lambda_{ab}^2\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll}$, $\lambda_{ab}^3\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll}$, λ_{ll} , $tr\lambda_{rs}^2$; after that, the 4th of these can be expressed as function of the remaining ones and of $tr\lambda_{rs}^3$ through the Hamilton-Kayley theorem.
- If $\lambda_{1ll} > 0$, $\lambda_{12} = 0$, with a rotation around the first axis we can select the reference where $a_{23} = 0$; after that we obtain $\lambda_{1ll}, \lambda_{11}, \lambda_{22}, \lambda_{33}$ respectively from $\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}$, $\lambda_{ab}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{bll}$, λ_{ll} , $tr\lambda_{rs}^2$.
- If $\lambda_{1ll} = 0$, we may select the reference frame where $\lambda_{12} = 0$, $\lambda_{13} = 0$, $\lambda_{23} = 0$, and obtain $\lambda_{11}, \lambda_{22}, \lambda_{33}$ from λ_{ll} , $tr\lambda_{rs}^2$, $tr\lambda_{rs}^3$.

Until now we have obtained λ_{ill} and λ_{ab} as functions of the elements of S_1 ; obviously, also λ_{ppl} is a function of them. It remains to obtain λ and λ_k . To this end we note that, from eqs. (6), (7) it follows

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_5}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial X_5}{\partial \lambda_k} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} 8X_1 \\ V_0^k \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_6}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial X_6}{\partial \lambda_k} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -X_2 \\ V_1^k \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_7}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial X_7}{\partial \lambda_k} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}X_3 \\ V_2^k \end{pmatrix}; \quad \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_8}{\partial \lambda} \\ \frac{\partial X_8}{\partial \lambda_k} \end{pmatrix} = 2 \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2}X_4 \\ V_3^k \end{pmatrix}$$

and these are linearly independent for the second hypothesis at the beginning of this section; consequently the Jacobian determinant, constituted by the derivatives of X_5-X_8 with respect to λ and

λ_k , is non singular. By using the theorem on implicit functions, it follows that we can obtain λ and λ_k in terms of X_5 - X_8 . This completes the proof of our representation theorem.

So we can now prove our theorem on uniqueness. For the second hypothesis at the beginning of this section, we have that it is possible to obtain the scalar functions H_0 - H_3 such that eqs. (5) hold. For the previous representation theorem, we have that H_i can be expressed as functions of the elements in S_1 . From eq. (5)₂ we have that also h' satisfies this property, because the coefficients of H_0 - H_3 are proportional to the elements X_1 - X_4 of S_1 .

Let us now impose that eqs. (5) satisfy eqs. (4). To this end, let us use the results of [3]

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{\partial X_h}{\partial \lambda} \lambda_i + 2\lambda_{ij} \frac{\partial X_h}{\partial \lambda_j} + \lambda_{jpp} \left(\frac{\partial X_h}{\partial \lambda_{rs}} \delta_{rs} \delta_{ij} + 2 \frac{\partial X_h}{\partial \lambda_{ij}} \right) + 4\lambda_{ppqq} \frac{\partial X_h}{\partial \lambda_{ill}} \\ 0 &= \frac{\partial \phi'_k}{\partial \lambda} \lambda_i + 2\lambda_{ij} \frac{\partial V_r^k}{\partial \lambda_j} + \lambda_{jpp} \left(\frac{\partial V_r^k}{\partial \lambda_{rs}} \delta_{rs} \delta_{ij} + 2 \frac{\partial V_r^k}{\partial \lambda_{ij}} \right) + 4\lambda_{ppqq} \frac{\partial V_r^k}{\partial \lambda_{ill}} + P_r X_{r+1} \delta_{ik} . \end{aligned}$$

where $h = 1, \dots, 8$; $r = 0, \dots, 3$; $P_0 = 8$, $P_1 = -1$, $P_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$, $P_3 = -\frac{1}{2}$, and there is no summation convention over the repeated index r . Consequently, by substituting eqs. (5) into eqs. (4) many terms give zero contribute and there remain

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \sum_{r=0}^3 P_r \left[\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_1} 5\lambda_{ill} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_2} (2Q_1 \lambda_{ill} + 4\lambda_{ia} \lambda_{all}) + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_3} (3Q_2 \lambda_{ill} + 6\lambda_{ia}^2 \lambda_{all}) \right] X_{r+1} , \\ 0 &= \sum_{r=0}^3 2V_r^k \left[\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_1} 5\lambda_{ill} + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_2} (2Q_1 \lambda_{ill} + 4\lambda_{ia} \lambda_{all}) + \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_3} (3Q_2 \lambda_{ill} + 6\lambda_{ia}^2 \lambda_{all}) \right] X_{r+1} , \end{aligned}$$

with $Q_1 = \lambda_{ll}$, $Q_2 = tr \lambda_{rs}^2$, $Q_3 = tr \lambda_{rs}^3$.

Now, for the first hypothesis at the beginning of this section, it follows that the vectors λ_{ill} , $\lambda_{ia} \lambda_{all}$, $\lambda_{ia}^2 \lambda_{all}$ are linearly independent; consequently, the above relation becomes

$$0 = \sum_{r=0}^3 P_r \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_s} X_{r+1}, \quad 0 = \sum_{r=0}^3 V_r^k \frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_s}, \quad \text{for } s = 1, 2, 3.$$

This result, for the second hypothesis at the beginning of this section, implies that $\frac{\partial H_r}{\partial Q_s} = 0$, that is, H_r doesn't depend on Q_1 , Q_2 , Q_3 . Consequently it may depend only on X_1 - X_8 , as we desired to prove.

In this way, we have proved uniqueness only if the conditions 1) and 2), at the beginning of this section, are satisfied. On the other hand, the set in which these conditions are not satisfied is only a sub-manifold of the domain; so our result on uniqueness must hold in any case for continuity reasons. This can be clarified better with the following example: If $F(x, y)$ is a continuous function such that

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} 5 & \text{if } y \neq 0 \\ f(x) & \text{if } y = 0. \end{cases}$$

then it follows $f(x) = F(x, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} F(x, y) = 5$ so that $F(x, y) = 5$ for all values of x, y .

3 The further condition (3).

We want now to impose the further condition (3); we will see that it can be nicely solved. The solution gives H_0 , H_1 , H_2 , H_3 , in terms of the arbitrary functions $\psi = \psi(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, Y_6, Y_7, Y_8)$,

$\varphi = \varphi(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, Z_5, X_6, Z_7, Z_8)$, $H_i^* = H_i^*(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, Y_6, Y_7, Y_8)$ for i going from 1 to 3, $H_j^{**} = H_j^{**}(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, Z_5, Z_7, Z_8)$ for $j = 0, 2, 3$. This solution reads

$$\begin{aligned}
H_0 &= \frac{1}{8}X_2 \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial Y_6} + H_1^* \right) + \frac{1}{12}X_3 \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial Y_7} + H_2^* \right) + \frac{1}{16}X_4 \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial Y_8} + H_3^* \right) + \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial X_5} + \\
&\quad + X_2 \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial Z_5} + H_0^{**} \right), \\
H_1 &= X_1 \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial Y_6} + H_1^* \right) + \\
&\quad + 8X_1 \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial Z_5} + H_0^{**} \right) - \frac{2}{3}X_3 \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial Z_7} + H_2^{**} \right) - \frac{1}{2}X_4 \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial Z_8} + H_3^{**} \right) + \frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial X_6}, \\
H_2 &= X_1 \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial Y_7} + H_2^* \right) + X_2 \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial Z_7} + H_2^{**} \right), \\
H_3 &= X_1 \left(\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial Y_8} + H_3^* \right) + X_2 \left(\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial Z_8} + H_3^{**} \right),
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

where it is understood that the right hand sides are calculated in

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_6 &= X_1X_6 + \frac{1}{8}X_2X_5, \quad Y_7 = X_1X_7 + \frac{1}{12}X_3X_5, \quad Y_8 = X_1X_8 + \frac{1}{16}X_4X_5, \\
Z_5 &= X_2X_5 + 8X_1X_6, \quad Z_7 = X_2X_7 - \frac{2}{3}X_3X_6, \quad Z_8 = X_2X_8 - \frac{1}{2}X_4X_6.
\end{aligned} \tag{10}$$

In order to prove this result, let us start by noting that from (6) and (7) it follows that $V_0^k, V_1^k, V_2^k, V_3^k$ don't depend on λ and, moreover,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial \lambda_k} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \lambda_k} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial \lambda_k} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_4}{\partial \lambda_k} = 0, \\
\frac{\partial X_5}{\partial \lambda_k} &= 2V_0^k, \quad \frac{\partial X_6}{\partial \lambda_k} = 2V_1^k, \quad \frac{\partial X_7}{\partial \lambda_k} = 2V_2^k, \quad \frac{\partial X_8}{\partial \lambda_k} = 2V_3^k, \\
\frac{\partial X_1}{\partial \lambda} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_2}{\partial \lambda} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_3}{\partial \lambda} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial X_4}{\partial \lambda} = 0, \\
\frac{\partial X_5}{\partial \lambda} &= 16X_1, \quad \frac{\partial X_6}{\partial \lambda} = -2X_2, \quad \frac{\partial X_7}{\partial \lambda} = -\frac{4}{3}X_3, \quad \frac{\partial X_8}{\partial \lambda} = -X_4.
\end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

From (11)₉₋₁₂ we have also that the coefficients of H_0, H_1, H_2, H_3 in h' don't depend on λ ; consequently, eq. (3) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
&8X_1 \left(2\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_5}V_0^k + 2\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_6}V_1^k + 2\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7}V_2^k + 2\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8}V_3^k \right) + \\
&-X_2 \left(2\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_5}V_0^k + 2\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_6}V_1^k + 2\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7}V_2^k + 2\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8}V_3^k \right) + \\
&-\frac{2}{3}X_3 \left(2\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5}V_0^k + 2\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6}V_1^k + 2\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_7}V_2^k + 2\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8}V_3^k \right) + \\
&-\frac{1}{2}X_4 \left(2\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5}V_0^k + 2\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6}V_1^k + 2\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7}V_2^k + 2\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_8}V_3^k \right) = \\
&= \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial \lambda}V_0^k + \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial \lambda}V_1^k + \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial \lambda}V_2^k + \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial \lambda}V_3^k,
\end{aligned}$$

or,

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial \lambda} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_5} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_5} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5}, \\
\frac{\partial H_1}{\partial \lambda} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_6} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_6} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6}, \\
\frac{\partial H_2}{\partial \lambda} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_7} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7}, \\
\frac{\partial H_3}{\partial \lambda} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_8}.
\end{aligned}$$

These equations, for (11)_{13–16} become

$$\begin{aligned}
-2X_2 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_6} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8} &= -2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_5} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5}, \\
16X_1 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_5} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_6} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6}, \\
16X_1 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7} - X_4 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7}, \\
16X_1 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7} &= 16X_1 \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8} - 2X_2 \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8} - \frac{4}{3}X_3 \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8}.
\end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

To find the solution of these equations, let us distinguish two cases:

3.1 The case $X_1 \neq 0$.

From (12)_{2–4} we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_6} &= \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_5} - \frac{1}{12} \frac{X_3}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{X_4}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{X_3}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{X_4}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6}, \\
\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7} &= \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{X_2}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6} - \frac{1}{16} \frac{X_4}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{X_2}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7} + \frac{1}{16} \frac{X_4}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7}, \\
\frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8} &= \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5} - \frac{1}{8} \frac{X_2}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6} - \frac{1}{12} \frac{X_3}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7} + \frac{1}{8} \frac{X_2}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{X_3}{X_1} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8}.
\end{aligned} \tag{13}$$

By substituting these expressions of the derivatives of H_0 in (12)₁, this first equation becomes an identity. Let us now change functions and independent variables according to the following relation

$$H_i = X_1 \tilde{H}_i(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, \underbrace{X_1 X_6 + \frac{1}{8} X_2 X_5}_{Y_6}, \underbrace{X_1 X_7 + \frac{1}{12} X_3 X_5}_{Y_7}, \underbrace{X_1 X_8 + \frac{1}{16} X_4 X_5}_{Y_8}). \tag{14}$$

for $i = 0, \dots, 3$. With this change, eqs. (13) become

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial \tilde{H}_1}{\partial X_5} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial Y_6} \left(X_1 \tilde{H}_0 - \frac{1}{8} X_2 \tilde{H}_1 - \frac{1}{12} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 - \frac{1}{16} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 \right), \\
\frac{\partial \tilde{H}_2}{\partial X_5} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial Y_7} \left(X_1 \tilde{H}_0 - \frac{1}{8} X_2 \tilde{H}_1 - \frac{1}{12} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 - \frac{1}{16} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 \right), \\
\frac{\partial \tilde{H}_3}{\partial X_5} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial Y_8} \left(X_1 \tilde{H}_0 - \frac{1}{8} X_2 \tilde{H}_1 - \frac{1}{12} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 - \frac{1}{16} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

So it will suffice to define ψ from

$$X_1 \tilde{H}_0 - \frac{1}{8} X_2 \tilde{H}_1 - \frac{1}{12} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 - \frac{1}{16} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial X_5}$$

to obtain, tanks to eqs. (14), the result (9), but with $\varphi = 0$, $H_j^{**} = 0$. On the other hand, from (3) we see that the sum of two solutions is still a solution. Consequently, it will suffice now to prove that (9) is a solution also with $\varphi \neq 0$, $H_j^{**} \neq 0$, $\psi = 0$, $H_i^* = 0$; this will be the result of the following case.

3.2 The case $X_2 \neq 0$.

From eq. (12)_{1,3,4} we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_5} &= \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_6} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{X_3}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_4}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{X_3}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_4}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5}, \\ \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_7} &= -8 \frac{X_1}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_5} + \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_6} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_4}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8} + 8 \frac{X_1}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_7} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{X_4}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7}, \\ \frac{\partial H_1}{\partial X_8} &= -8 \frac{X_1}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_5} + \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_6} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{X_3}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_3}{\partial X_7} + 8 \frac{X_1}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_0}{\partial X_8} - \frac{2}{3} \frac{X_3}{X_2} \frac{\partial H_2}{\partial X_8}. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

By substituting these in (12)₂, this relation becomes an identity. Let us now change functions and independent variables according to

$$H_i = X_2 \tilde{H}_i(X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, \underbrace{X_2 X_5 + 8 X_1 X_6}_{Z_5}, X_6, \underbrace{X_2 X_7 - \frac{2}{3} X_3 X_6}_{Z_7}, \underbrace{X_2 X_8 - \frac{1}{2} X_4 X_6}_{Z_8}). \quad (16)$$

for $i = 0, \dots, 3$. With this change, eqs. (15) become

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \tilde{H}_0}{\partial X_6} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_5} \left(-8 X_1 \tilde{H}_0 + X_2 \tilde{H}_1 + \frac{2}{3} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 \right), \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{H}_2}{\partial X_6} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_7} \left(-8 X_1 \tilde{H}_0 + X_2 \tilde{H}_1 + \frac{2}{3} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 \right), \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{H}_3}{\partial X_6} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial Z_8} \left(-8 X_1 \tilde{H}_0 + X_2 \tilde{H}_1 + \frac{2}{3} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 \right). \end{aligned}$$

So it will suffice to define φ from

$$-8 X_1 \tilde{H}_0 + X_2 \tilde{H}_1 + \frac{2}{3} X_3 \tilde{H}_2 + \frac{1}{2} X_4 \tilde{H}_3 = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial X_6}$$

to obtain, thanks to eqs. (16), the eqs. (9), but with $\psi = 0$, $H_i^* = 0$, as afore said.

4 The convexity of h' .

In order that our system (1) be hyperbolic, we have now to impose that the hessian matrix $\frac{\partial^2 h'}{\partial \lambda_A \partial \lambda_B}$ is positive defined, with λ_A the generic component of the Lagrange multipliers. In other words, the quadratic form $Q = \frac{\partial^2 h'}{\partial \lambda_A \partial \lambda_B} \delta \lambda_A \delta \lambda_B$ has to be positive definite. Let us exploit this with the

potentials (8)₁; in these expressions, except for replacing X_i with $X_i/(X_1)$ for $i = 5, \dots, 8$, the remaining polynomials in $X_j/(X_1)$ for $j = 2, \dots, 4$ have been chosen in order to eliminate from X_i for $i = 5, \dots, 8$ the terms depending only on λ_{ab} .

Well, we want now to evaluate this quadratic form Q in the state, which will be called C , where $\lambda_i = 0$, $\lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{ll}\delta_{ij}$, $\lambda_{ill} = 0$; so there remain, as independent variables λ , λ_{ll} , λ_{ppll} . This is an intermediate state with respect to equilibrium, where we have also $\lambda_{ppll} = 0$. To this end we need the expressions of our variables up to second order with respect to the state C . After some calculations, we find

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_1 &= X_1 = \lambda_{ppll}, \\
\eta_2 &= \frac{2}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} - \frac{16}{5}\lambda_{ll}, \\
\eta_3 &\simeq \frac{32}{75}\lambda_{ll}^2 - 4(tr\lambda_{<ab>}^2) - \frac{8}{15}\frac{\lambda_{ll}}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}, \\
\eta_4 &\simeq -\frac{64}{27 \cdot 125}\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{8}{15}\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{<ab>}^2) + \frac{8}{25 \cdot 9}\frac{\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}, \\
\eta_5 &\simeq 16\lambda - 4\lambda_a\frac{\lambda_{all}}{\lambda_{ppll}} + \frac{1}{3}\frac{\lambda_{ll}}{\lambda_{ppll}^2}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}, \\
\eta_6 &\simeq -\frac{32}{5}\lambda\lambda_{ll} + \left(\frac{4\lambda}{\lambda_{ppll}} - \frac{1}{45}\frac{\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}^2}\right)\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} + 4\lambda_a\lambda_a + \frac{4}{15}\frac{\lambda_{ll}}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_a\lambda_{all}, \\
\eta_7 &\simeq \frac{64}{75}\lambda\lambda_{ll}^2 + \frac{56}{15}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_a\lambda_a + \frac{32}{9 \cdot 25}\frac{\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_a\lambda_{all} - 8\lambda(tr\lambda_{<ab>}^2) + \\
&\quad -\frac{12}{5}\frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_{ll}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} - \frac{47}{27 \cdot 125}\frac{\lambda_{ll}^3}{\lambda_{ppll}^2}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all}, \\
\eta_8 &\simeq -\frac{8 \cdot 16}{27 \cdot 125}\lambda\lambda_{ll}^3 + \frac{16}{9 \cdot 25}\lambda_{ll}^2\lambda_a\lambda_a - \frac{16}{9 \cdot 125}\frac{\lambda_{ll}^3}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_a\lambda_{all} + \frac{16}{15}\lambda\lambda_{ll}(tr\lambda_{<ab>}^2) + \\
&\quad + \frac{16}{9 \cdot 25}\frac{\lambda\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all} + \frac{4}{9 \cdot 625}\frac{\lambda_{ll}^3}{\lambda_{ppll}^2}\lambda_{all}\lambda_{all},
\end{aligned}$$

with $\lambda_{<ab>} = \lambda_{ab} - \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{ll}\delta_{ij}$.

After that, from $h' = h'(\eta_i)$, we find that the expression of h' up to second order with respect to

the state C is

$$\begin{aligned}
h' &\simeq h'(\eta_i^*) + \sum_{j=2}^8 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_j} \right)^* (\eta_j - \eta_j^*) = \\
&= h'(\eta_i^*) + \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_2} \right)^* \left(\frac{2}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} \right) + \\
&+ \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_3} \right)^* \left(-4(tr \lambda_{<ab>}^2) - \frac{8}{15} \frac{\lambda_{ll}}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} \right) + \\
&+ \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_4} \right)^* \left(\frac{8}{15} \lambda_{ll} (tr \lambda_{<ab>}^2) + \frac{8}{25 \cdot 9} \frac{\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} \right) + \\
&+ \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_5} \right)^* \left(-4\lambda_a \frac{\lambda_{all}}{\lambda_{ppll}} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\lambda_{ll}}{\lambda_{ppll}^2} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} \right) + \\
&+ \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_6} \right)^* \left[\left(\frac{4\lambda}{\lambda_{ppll}} - \frac{1}{45} \frac{\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}^2} \right) \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} + 4\lambda_a \lambda_a + \frac{4}{15} \frac{\lambda_{ll}}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_a \lambda_{all} \right] + \\
&+ \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_7} \right)^* \left(\frac{56}{15} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_a \lambda_a + \frac{32}{9 \cdot 25} \frac{\lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_a \lambda_{all} - 8\lambda (tr \lambda_{<ab>}^2) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{12}{5} \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_{ll} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} - \frac{47}{27 \cdot 125} \frac{\lambda_{ll}^3}{\lambda_{ppll}^2} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} \right) + \\
&+ \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_8} \right)^* \left(\frac{16}{9 \cdot 25} \lambda_{ll}^2 \lambda_a \lambda_a - \frac{16}{9 \cdot 125} \frac{\lambda_{ll}^3}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_a \lambda_{all} + \frac{16}{15} \lambda \lambda_{ll} (tr \lambda_{<ab>}^2) + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{16}{9 \cdot 25} \frac{\lambda \lambda_{ll}^2}{\lambda_{ppll}} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} + \frac{4}{9 \cdot 625} \frac{\lambda_{ll}^3}{\lambda_{ppll}^2} \lambda_{all} \lambda_{all} \right),
\end{aligned}$$

where the apex $*$ denotes a quantity calculated in the state C , so that we have also

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta_1^* &= X_1 = \lambda_{ppll} \quad , \quad \eta_2^* = -\frac{16}{5} \lambda_{ll} \quad , \quad \eta_3^* = \frac{32}{75} \lambda_{ll}^2 \quad , \quad \eta_4^* = -\frac{64}{27 \cdot 125} \lambda_{ll}^3, \\
\eta_5^* &= 16\lambda \quad , \quad \eta_6^* = -\frac{32}{5} \lambda \lambda_{ll} \quad , \quad \eta_7^* = \frac{64}{75} \lambda \lambda_{ll}^2 \quad , \quad \eta_8^* = -\frac{8 \cdot 16}{27 \cdot 125} \lambda \lambda_{ll}^3.
\end{aligned}$$

Taking into account these intermediate results and the additivity of $Q = \frac{\partial^2 h'}{\partial \lambda_A \partial \lambda_B} \delta \lambda_A \delta \lambda_B$ and by calculating $\frac{\partial^2 h'}{\partial \lambda_A \partial \lambda_B}$ in the confront state C , we find

$$Q = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3, \quad \text{with}$$

$$Q_1 = a_{11}(\delta \lambda)^2 + 2a_{12} \delta \lambda \delta \lambda_{ll} + 2a_{13} \delta \lambda \delta \lambda_{ppll} + a_{22}(\delta \lambda_{ll})^2 + 2a_{23} \delta \lambda_{ll} \delta \lambda_{ppll} + a_{33}(\delta \lambda_{ppll})^2,$$

$$Q_2 = b_{11} \left(\frac{\delta \lambda_{all}}{\lambda_{ppll}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\delta \lambda_{all}}{\lambda_{ppll}} \right) + 2b_{12} \left(\frac{\delta \lambda_{all}}{\lambda_{ppll}} \right) \delta \lambda_a + b_{22} \delta \lambda_a \delta \lambda_a,$$

$$Q_3 = c \delta \lambda_{<rs>} \delta \lambda_{<rs>},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{11} &= \frac{\partial^2 h'(\eta_i^*)}{\partial \lambda^2}, \quad a_{12} = \frac{\partial^2 h'(\eta_i^*)}{\partial \lambda \partial \lambda_{ll}}, \quad a_{13} = \frac{\partial^2 h'(\eta_i^*)}{\partial \lambda \partial \lambda_{ppl}}, \\
a_{22} &= \frac{\partial^2 h'(\eta_i^*)}{\partial \lambda_{ll}^2}, \quad a_{23} = \frac{\partial^2 h'(\eta_i^*)}{\partial \lambda_{ll} \partial \lambda_{ppl}}, \quad a_{33} = \frac{\partial^2 h'(\eta_i^*)}{\partial \lambda_{ppl}^2}, \\
b_{11} &= \frac{2}{3} \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_5} \right)^* - \frac{2}{45} \lambda_{ll}^2 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_6} \right)^* - 2 \frac{47}{27 \cdot 125} \lambda_{ll}^3 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_7} \right)^* + \frac{8}{9 \cdot 625} \lambda_{ll}^3 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_8} \right)^* + \\
&\quad + 2 \lambda_{ppl} \left[2 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_2} \right)^* - \frac{8}{15} \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_3} \right)^* + \frac{8}{25 \cdot 9} \lambda_{ll}^2 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_4} \right)^* + 4 \lambda \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_6} \right)^* + \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{12}{5} \lambda \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_7} \right)^* + \frac{16}{9 \cdot 25} \lambda \lambda_{ll}^2 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_8} \right)^* \right], \\
b_{22} &= 8 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_6} \right)^* + \frac{112}{15} \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_7} \right)^* + \frac{32}{9 \cdot 25} \lambda_{ll}^2 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_8} \right)^*, \\
b_{12} &= -4 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_5} \right)^* + \frac{4}{15} \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_6} \right)^* + \frac{32}{9 \cdot 25} \lambda_{ll}^2 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_7} \right)^* - \frac{16}{9 \cdot 125} \lambda_{ll}^3 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_8} \right)^*, \\
c &= -8 \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_3} \right)^* + \frac{16}{15} \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_4} \right)^* - 16 \lambda \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_7} \right)^* + \frac{32}{15} \lambda \lambda_{ll} \left(\frac{\partial h'}{\partial \eta_8} \right)^*.
\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, the required convexity holds if

$$\begin{aligned}
a_{11} > 0 \quad , \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad , \quad \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad , \\
b_{11} > 0 \quad , \quad \begin{vmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{vmatrix} > 0 \quad , \quad c > 0 \quad .
\end{aligned}$$

We note that these conditions are continuous in λ_{ppl} , so that we may impose them only calculated in $\lambda_{ppl} = 0$; in this way we will obtain the requested convexity not only in a neighborhood of the state C , but also in a neighborhood of equilibrium.

We have performed the same passages also by starting from eqs. (5)₁, instead of (8)₁; in this way we have found that Q isn't positive defined. We conclude that only eq. (8) is the correct expression to use.

We note that also the results of the previous section can be written taking into account the expression (8)₁. In particular, we can use the expressions at the end of section 1 to find X_1 - X_8 as functions of η_1 - η_8 . After that, by using also eqs. (10), we can obtain Y_5 - Y_8 , with $Y_5 = X_5$, that is

$$\begin{aligned}
Y_5 &= \eta_1 \eta_5 - \frac{1}{2} \eta_3 + \frac{3}{64} (\eta_2)^2, \\
Y_6 &= \eta_1 \left[\eta_1 \eta_6 - \frac{1}{2} \eta_4 + \frac{1}{8} \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_5 + \frac{1}{256} (\eta_2)^2 \right], \\
Y_7 &= \eta_1 \left[\eta_1 \eta_7 + \frac{1}{16} \eta_2 \eta_4 + \frac{1}{29} \eta_3 (\eta_2)^2 + \frac{1}{12} \eta_1 \eta_3 \eta_5 - \frac{1}{24} (\eta_3)^2 \right], \\
Y_8 &= \eta_1 \left[\eta_1 \eta_8 + \frac{1}{16} \eta_1 \eta_4 \eta_5 + \frac{1}{2^{10}} \eta_4 (\eta_2)^2 - \frac{1}{32} \eta_3 \eta_4 \right].
\end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

From $K_i = \eta_1 H_i$ and by defining $\vartheta = \eta_1 \psi$, $K_i^* = \frac{1}{\eta_1} H_i^*$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, we can rewrite eqs. (9). We will limit ourselves to the case $X_1 \neq 0$, so that we have $\varphi = 0$, $H_j^{**} = 0$. The result is that the solution

gives K_0, K_1, K_2, K_3 , in terms of the arbitrary functions $\vartheta = \vartheta(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4, Y_5, Y_6, Y_7, Y_8)$, $K_i^* = K_i^*(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4, Y_6, Y_7, Y_8)$ for i going from 1 to 3. This solution reads

$$\begin{aligned} K_0 &= \frac{1}{8}\eta_1\eta_2 \left(\frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_6} + K_1^* \right) + \frac{1}{12}\eta_1\eta_3 \left(\frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_7} + K_2^* \right) + \frac{1}{16}\eta_1\eta_4 \left(\frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_8} + K_3^* \right) + \frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_5}, \\ K_1 &= \eta_1 \left(\frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_6} + K_1^* \right), \\ K_2 &= \eta_1 \left(\frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_7} + K_2^* \right), \\ K_3 &= \eta_1 \left(\frac{\partial\vartheta}{\partial Y_8} + K_3^* \right), \end{aligned}$$

where it is understood that the right hand sides are calculated in (17).

5 The subsystems

Other interesting particulars of our solution become manifest when we search the subsystems of (1). As example, eqs. (4) calculated in $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$ become the conditions we would have by starting only with (1)₁₋₃. But eq. (5)₂ in $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$ gives $h' = 0$ which cannot be accepted for the required convexity. This problem isn't avoided neither by using eqs. (8) because the consequent solutions don't satisfy the conditions (4) calculated for the subsystem. To verify that this is the case, it suffices to note that (4)₁ with η_5 instead of h' is satisfied, but if we replace η_5 with its value in $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$, that is 16λ , we see that this satisfies no more eq. (4)₁ calculated in $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$! The reason is evident from the fact that η_5 satisfies eq. (4)₁; but, if we calculate this equation in $\lambda_{ill} = 0$, we find

$$0 = \frac{\partial\eta_5}{\partial\lambda}\lambda_i + 2\lambda_{ij}\frac{\partial\eta_5}{\partial\lambda_j} + 4\lambda_{ppqq}\left(\frac{\partial\eta_5}{\partial\lambda_{ill}}\right)_{\lambda_{ill}=0}, \quad \text{or}$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial\eta_5}{\partial\lambda}\lambda_i + 2\lambda_{ij}\frac{\partial\eta_5}{\partial\lambda_j} - 16\lambda_i,$$

whose value in $\lambda_{ppl} = 0$ isn't a solution of eq. (4)₁ calculated in $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$.

An idea may be that to redo the passages of section 5 of paper ([3]) but starting from the beginning with $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$, that is, with

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^\beta{}_\gamma &= \frac{1}{m_0^2} \left[\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3}\lambda_{ll} & 0_j \\ 0_i & \lambda_{ij} + \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{ll}\delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{c^2} \begin{pmatrix} -\lambda & 0_j \\ 0_i & -\lambda\delta_{ij} \end{pmatrix} \right], \\ \lambda^\beta &= \frac{c}{m_0} \left[\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{2}{3}\lambda_{ll} \\ 0_i \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{c} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \lambda_i \end{pmatrix} \right]; \end{aligned}$$

but in this case, among the scalars there is the one coming from $\lambda_\beta\lambda^\beta + \frac{1}{16}Q_1^2m_0^2c^2$, that is $\lambda_a\lambda_a - \frac{4}{3}\lambda\lambda_{ll}$ and this, substituted to h' in (4)₁ calculated in $\lambda_{ill} = 0, \lambda_{ppl} = 0$, doesn't satisfy it. The same thing can be said if we start from eq. (89) instead of (80), both of ([3]). While, if we start from eq. (88)

instead of (80) (both of ([3])), we obtain quickly $h' = 0$, $\phi'^k = 0$. In other words, the subsystem with 10 moments cannot be obtained in any way as a non relativistic limit.

What about the subsystem with 5 moments?

If in eq.(9) of ([3]) we substitute $\lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{ll}\delta_{ij}$, $\lambda_{ill} = 0$, $\lambda_{ppl} = 0$, they become the entropy principle for the system constituted only by $(1)_{1,2}$ and by the trace of $(1)_3$, with Lagrange multipliers λ , λ_i , $\frac{1}{3}\lambda_{ll}$ respectively.

The equations (4) then become

$$0 = \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda} \lambda_i + \frac{2}{3} \lambda_{ll} \frac{\partial h'}{\partial \lambda_i}, \quad 0 = \frac{\partial \phi'^k}{\partial \lambda} \lambda_i + \frac{2}{3} \lambda_{ll} \frac{\partial \phi'^k}{\partial \lambda_i} + h' \delta_{ik}. \quad (18)$$

With arguments like those above described, the solution of this equation cannot be found from (5), nor from (8) calculated in the above values of λ_{ij} , λ_{ill} , λ_{ppl} .

Instead of this, the idea of redoing the passages of section 5 of ([3]), but starting from the beginning with $\lambda_{ij} = \frac{1}{3}\lambda_{ll}\delta_{ij}$, $\lambda_{ill} = 0$, $\lambda_{ppl} = 0$, is successful. In fact, starting from (80) or from (89) (both of ([3])), we find

$$h' = -\frac{2}{3}\lambda_{ll}H_0, \quad \phi'^k = H_0\lambda^k$$

where H_0 is a function of λ_{ll} , $\lambda_a\lambda_a - \frac{4}{3}\lambda\lambda_{ll}$. These functions satisfy effectively eqs. (18). More than that, we have that they satisfy automatically also eq. (3)!

Obviously, we cannot obtain this result by starting from the beginning from (88) of ([3]) because in this case we would obtain quickly $h' = 0$, $\phi'^k = 0$. On the other hand, if we start from (88) of ([3]) we obtain $\lambda^\beta = 0$ and this isn't adequate to describe the relativistic model; the less for its limit!

In other words, we have found that the following diagram isn't commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{(relativistic model} & \rightarrow & & \rightarrow & \text{(relativistic subsystem with} \\ \text{with 14 moments)} & & & & \text{with 5 moments)} \end{array}$$

↓ non relativistic limit

↓ non relativistic limit

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{(classical model} & & \text{(classical subsystem} & & \text{(classical model} \\ \text{with 14 moments)} & \rightarrow & \text{with 5 moments)} & \neq & \text{with 5 moments)} \end{array}$$

and this is quite different from the results obtained with expansions around equilibrium, that is,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{(classical model} & & \text{(classical subsystem} & & \text{(classical model} \\ \text{with 14 moments)} & \rightarrow & \text{with 5 moments)} & = & \text{with 5 moments)} \end{array}$$

even if this has been until now proved only for the less restrictive case of ideal gases [12].

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